in changing their allotropic condition which takes effect more or less according to the sensitiveness of the substance under question, so that the change effected will differ in degree according to the degree of sensitiveness in the substance brought under the rays of light.

Next comes the question of sound. Sound also we know sets up a vibration in material substances; so that, by a skilful manipulation of highly vibrant and at the same time brittle substances such as glass and the like, sound could be made to show such detonating effects on them, as will crack or even pulverise the thing, when a particular note, tone or pitch is reached, communicating its vibrations to the thing under treatment. There are other examples also that could be cited in support of my contention, that go to prove that the effects of vibration when they reach a certain intensity or amplitude could be so disastrous on certain sensitive and highly explosive materials, such as nJtro-glycerine and the like, that instances have been recorded, where whole

ships have
been blown up due to their explosions simply
because of their having been sent for transit,
filled in highly vibrant tin canisters, in a liquid